



What Woodland is that?

Sub-community profile: Merrit woodlands

In the southern and eastern Wheatbelt, you can find the Merrit (*Eucalyptus urna*) Woodland sub-community on grey-brown alkaline sandy loam over sheet limestone. Although primarily found low in the landscape on small dunes, it can also sometimes be found on the slopes of low rises.

Merrit are often found growing with other eucalyptus trees or mallees. The understorey species can include (but are not limited to): various melaleucas, Centipede bush (*Templetonia sulcata*), Leafless Ballart (*Exocarpos aphyllus*), Goldfields daisy (*Olearia muelleri*) or Prickly wattle (*Acacia erinacea*).

Merrit grows in mallet form, to 16 m tall. It has smooth bark that can range from grey to white to orange-brown/coppery in colour, and is often highly glossy with a silver appearance. The bark sometimes peels into short strips. It grows cream-yellow flowers from October to December, or January to April.

There is a lack of information on Malleefowl habitat plant species, although both mallee and acacia habitat are known to support Malleefowl, therefore Malleefowl may be found in Merrit Woodlands. Malleefowl also favour higher levels of bark and leaf litter, which is a feature of Mallets.

Weeds are uncommon in mallet woodlands due to the non-wetting, gravelly and poor-nutrient content of the soils. Mallet woodlands also tend to have little understorey and rarely form hollows, making it of low value for many herbivores and hollow using species.

You can read more information on the Merrit Woodland at:

[https://naturemap.dzca.wa.gov.au/resources/acc/communities/MALLETS/Eucalyptus_urna_\(Merrit\)_Woodland.htm](https://naturemap.dzca.wa.gov.au/resources/acc/communities/MALLETS/Eucalyptus_urna_(Merrit)_Woodland.htm)

<https://naturemap.dzca.wa.gov.au/resources/acc/communities/MALLETS/Mallets.htm>

<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/18293>



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